ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS BELOW THAT ARE IN RED FOR THE FOUR DOCUMENTS

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|  | **What are the beliefs and practices associated with Confucianism and Daoism?** |

**Introduction**



For much of Chinese history, three belief systems influenced the society and government: Buddhism, Confucianism, and Daoism (Taoism). At times, different belief systems were favored and some of the ideas blended together. You have already studied Buddhism and its spread throughout Asia.

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| **Discuss in Class: What do you know about Buddhism?** |

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|  | **How did Confucianism affect social order and gender roles in the Han Dynasty?** |

**An Introduction**

**Directions: Read the introduction, quote, and the documents below then answer the questions.**

The philosopher [**Confucius**](http://www.ancient.eu/Confucius/) (or **Kongzi**, ca. 551 to ca. 479 BCE) is the recognized founder of [Confucianism](http://www.ancient.eu/Confucianism/). While his Buddhist neighbors in [India](http://www.ancient.eu/india/) were obsessed with debates about spirits or afterlife, Confucius was solely focused on **everyday concerns like how the government ran and relationships between people**. Confucius lived at a time of political turmoil and transition when a number of small feudal states acted independently instead of being loyal to the king. The turmoil and warfare between the feudal states concerned Confucius. He looked for solutions that would restore **peace**, **harmony** and **social order**. He was not as interested in the big mysteries of existence such as the origin or the universe, God or the afterlife. His famous answers to this type of question were:

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| *We do not yet know how to serve man, how can we know about serving the spirits?*  *We don't know yet about life, how can we know about death?* |

Adapted from: <http://www.ancient.eu/Confucianism/>, <http://afe.easia.columbia.edu/ps/cup/confucius_govt.pdf>

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| **1. What was happening during Confucius’ lifetime that prompted him to consider how to achieve peace, harmony and social order? (This is his Point of View)** |
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| **2. According to the excerpt above, how did Confucianism differ from Buddhism?** |
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| **3. What were Confucius’ main concerns? (This is his Purpose)** |
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**Document 1**

***The Analects***

Context: *The Analects* are a collection of sayings and ideas attributed to the Chinese philosopher Confucius and his contemporaries. They are believed to have been written by Confucius' followers.

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| 2:3  The  Master [Confucius]  said,  “Lead  them  by  means  of  regulations  and  keep  order  among  them  through  punishments, and  the  people  will  evade  them  and  will  lack  any  sense  of  shame. Lead  them  through  moral  force  (*good example*) and  keep  order  among  them  through  rites  (*li*), and  they  will  have  a  sense  of  shame  and  will  also  correct  themselves.” Source: <http://afe.easia.columbia.edu/ps/cup/confucius_analects.pdf> | 1a. According to Confucius, what is the best way to lead the government and its citizens? |

**Document 2**

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|  | 2a. According to the image to your left, which people are superior (higher status) in society?  2b. According to the image to your left, which people are inferior (lower status)?  2c. What are the inferior people expected to do for the superior people?  2d. What are the superior people expected to do for the inferior people?  2e. Confucius believed that if everyone had clear duties and responsibilities, then there would be greater **social harmony or order**. Explain how having clear duties and responsibilities might bring social harmony and order. |

**Document 3**

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| Emperor Wudi’s Reign (141-87) **Han Wudi (汉武帝, 156-87) inherited this newly established imperial power when he was 15. He was thought to be an effective governor. His campaigns usually succeeded in expanding the empire. The empire stretched to Central Asia, Korea and Vietnam. He kept the Xiongnu out and established Silk Road trade. He lived for 54 years, and during his long reign he consolidated power in the territory. This is one of the longest reigns in dynastic history.**  **Almost as soon as he started reigning, he presided over an examination of Confucian scholars (a civil service test), and the court put some of those who were successful in the exam in official positions. Then the ruling court started a Confucian academy. In this way, he presided over the establishment of the Confucian Imperial Examination to select people for governmental positions. Those who passed the examination were guaranteed to be literate (able to read/write) and knowledgeable about Confucian political philosophy which included the concept of loyalty to the emperor. This was the main way that people were selected for government in most of the big regional dynasties during the next 2,000 years.** | **3a. What did Emperor Wudi create in order to find qualified people to fill bureaucratic positions in government?**  **3b. Why was this test successful?** |

**Document 4**

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| Confucianism declined during the chaotic times of the late Han dynasty. Confucianism had been the belief of China's gentry (upper class landowners) and aristocracy and had dominated education and the administration of the empire, but, with the corruption in the men of power, many of China's elite came to view Confucianism's loyalty to rulers of virtue as irrelevant, and many saw Confucianism as having failed to meet the world's challenges. Some who gave up on Confucianism switched to Taoism, and some switched to Buddhism, which had recently arrived along the Silk Road due to merchant trade with India…..With the breakdown of the Han dynasty, conversions to Buddhism spread among China's masses. The converts had little understanding of the details of Buddhist doctrine, but they found peace in what Buddhism offered. Buddhism's temples and elaborate rituals were impressive, and Buddhism was a warmer message than Confucianism: a message of salvation through moderation or abstinence and a message of pity for all creatures. ...Buddhism spread through all classes of Chinese, influencing art, thought and daily customs. Tea, which had been used mostly by Buddhists, became China's national drink. Buddhism's great temples influenced Chinese architecture. As more people switched to Buddhism, it undermined the traditional loyalty of the people to their Confucian emperor and the Han dynasty will become weakened until it collapsed. [*http://www.fsmitha.com/h1/china-rel4.htm*](http://www.fsmitha.com/h1/china-rel4.htm) |
| 4a. What type of person traditionally followed Confucianism? |
| 4b. Why did people start to follow Buddhism? |
| 4c. How did Buddhism enter China? |
| 4d. What was the impact of Buddhism on Confucian Han China? |

**The Basics of Confucianism and Taoism (Daoism) - Terms in blue are key concepts you will want to have on your belief system chart, but you will need other information too in order to complete the chart.**

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|  | **Taoism** | **Confucianism** |
| **Time Period** | 500s BCE | 400s BCE |
| **Place of Origin** | China | China |
| **Founder and/or Major Figures** | Lao Tzu | Confucius |
| **Sacred Texts** | *Tao-Te-Ching (The Way of Virtue)* | *The Analects* |
| **Moral/Ethical Code of Conduct**  **Beliefs and Practices** | **Establish peace and harmony with *NATURE (Symbolized by the yin-yang symbol)***  This peace and harmony can be achieved through:   * [the pursuit of spiritual immortality](http://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/taoism/beliefs/concepts.shtml) * being 'virtuous' * self-development * meditation * feng shui * fortune telling * [reading and chanting of scriptures](http://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/taoism/practices/recitation.shtml) | **Establish peace and harmony with *OTHERS IN SOCIETY* (social order)**  This peace, harmony and social order can be achieved through the proper behavior of each member of a family or society:   * **Five Constants:** humaneness, justice, proper rite, knowledge, and integrity * **Filial Piety:** virtue of respect for one's father, elders, and ancestors * **Five Relationships:** Particular duties arise from one's particular situation in relation to others. |

Using the information from this chart and the next exercises, complete your belief system chart. Double Check - you should have now finished the chart - it should include Judaism (we completed), Hinduism, Buddhism, Taoism, Confucianism, Christianity (we completed). Be sure to spend some time thinking about the final column - how did Hinduism impact marriages, government? how did Buddhism impact Asoka or Han China? how did Confucianism play a part in Emperor Wudi’s government? etc. Share a copy with Anne Lyons (1st and 8th periods only) or Pauline Barcher (4th and 9th) by class Nov. 2nd.